THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The Great Battles in Maryland.

DESPERATE AND TERRIFIC ENCOUNTERS.

The Whole Rebel Force Engaged

THE TIDE OF BATTLE SWAYS TO AND FRO.

AWFUL CARNAGE ON BOTH SIDES.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS' ACCOUNTS.

ALTERNATE SUCCESSES OF BOTH ARMIES.

Two Hundred Thousand Troops Engaged.

DESPERATE STRUGGLES OF THE REBELS.

They are Driven from One Position to Another.

Every Inch of Ground Severely Contested.

OUR LOSS ABOUT TEN THOUSAND.

DEATH OF GEN. MANSFIELD.

MANY OF OUR GENERALS WOUNDED

A Determined Effort to Kill Hooker.

FIGHTING YESTERDAY.

The Positions of the Armies Unchanged.

BENEWAL OF FIGHTING TO-DAY EXPECTED.

No Fighting on Thursday.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, Sept. 18, 1932. Information received here this morning direct from the battle-ground, represented that the battle would undoubted be resumed to-nay, but up to this hour no firing had been heard at Hagerstown. The forces remain about in the same position as in yesterday's fight. Preparations are now being made here for receiving tSe sick and wounded from the late battle.

Citizens are anxious to do all in their power for the comfort of those who are fighting for the support of the Federal Government. Troops are still coming in by thousands, and are immediately forwarded. to Chambersburg and Hagerstown. The regular raise to these points were suspended to-day, but will be resumed in a few days.

The Latest from the Battle-Field.

Harmssune. Thursday Evening. Sept. 18, 1062. Advices just received at headquarters from Hagerstewn, confirms the report that no fight had taken place to-day; that the Rebels are supposed to be short of ammunition, and that the fight would troops are said to have behaved nobly, and talk confidently of gaining a great victory to-morrow.

Gov. Cartin had arrived safely at Hagerstown staff are using every exertion in preparing for the comfort of the wounded brought into that place.

A telegraph line is being extended to Boonsboro. thus bringing us much nearer to Gen. McClellan's beadquarters. It will be completed to-morrow.

From the Scat of War.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 18, 1962. The latest information received here up to 11 c'clock to-day, was dated from the seat of war at 11 o'clock last night, when it was telegraphed that Gen. McClellan had a severe engagement throughout the day, resulting in gaining the position for which their ranks fearfully. It soon grew so dark that the our army fought.

Information from a point within four miles of the battle ground, up to 9 o'clock this morning, says ing the ground among our reserves, and falling like nothing of the engagement having been renewed hall about Hooker and his staff, but wounded only a previous to that hour. It merely states that a thou- few. Heavy cannonading and munketry continued sand Rebel prisoners were taken yesterday, and that until 8 p. m., when the Rebels had been pressed they were being marched to the rear past that point under a guard.

No Firing Henrd.

HARMSBURG, PA., Thursday, Sept. 18, 1362.
The news received during last night indicates that the result of yesterday's fight was decidedly in our favor, but still another battle is necessary to determine who shall finally be the victor.

It was expected that the battle would be again re-

resumed this morning, but no firing has been heard and it is supposed that burying of the dead is the order of the

Gen. McClellan's headquarters are at Sharpsburg. Surgeon-General Smith dispatched a special train to Hagerstown yesterday to attend to our wounded. The number of wounded in Gen. McClellan's recent battles is very large. Most of them will proba-

bly be brought into Pennsylvania. The Rebel prisoners taken have been sent to Fort Delaware.

Dispatch from Gen. Hooker.

A great battle has been fought, and we are vice torious. I had the honor to open it yesterday afternoon, and it continued till 10 o'clock this morning, when I was wounded and compelled to quit the

The carnage has been awful. I only regret that I was not permitted to take part

The battle was fought with great violence on both sides.

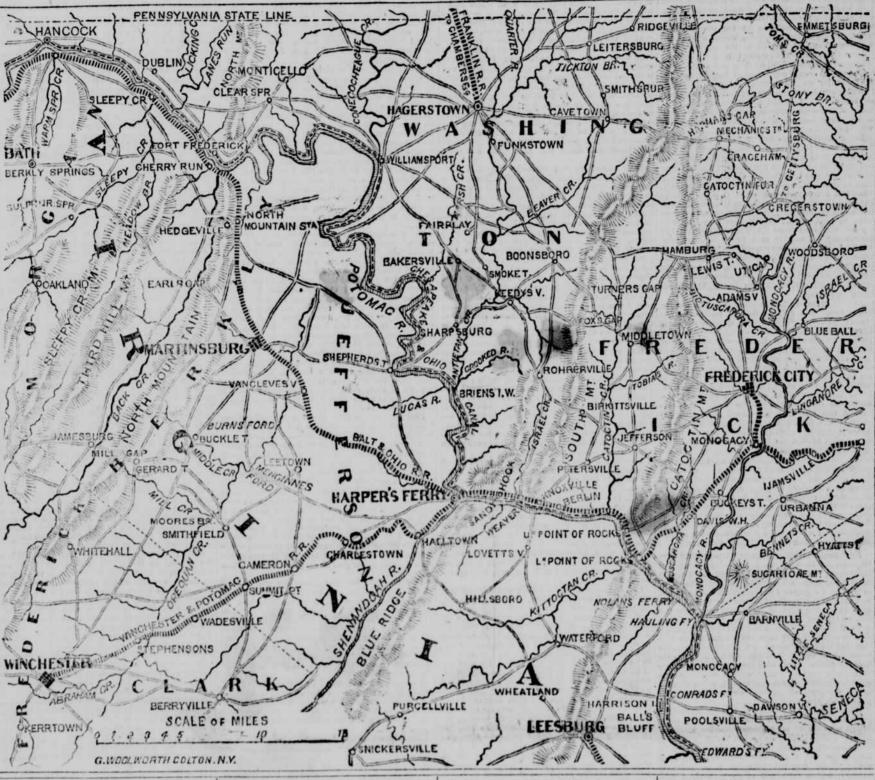
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NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1862.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

GREAT STRUGGLE. THE LOCALITY OF THE



them into the Potomac.

My wound has been painful, but it is not one that will be likely to lay me up. I was shot through the J. HOOKER, Brig.-Gen.

Reports of the Several Engagements

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 18, 1862. One of your special correspondents forwards by special messenger the following dispatch, which, alagh not so late as that which has already gone

ver the wires, contains additional matter of interest. On the field three miles north of Sharpsburg, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, 81 o'clock a. m., reports were received yesterday that the Rebels had been seen crossing the Potomac into Virginia at Williamsport together with Col. J. A. Wright, Surgeon-General for two days. The general impression was that w Smith and his corps of surgeons. Gov. Curtin and should not encounter anything but their rear guard north of the river. Our pursuit was very leisurely. On our left Tidball's and Pettit's batteries, supported by Richardson, were engaged at long range during the forenoon, the enemy replying sluggishly,

but doing no serious damage.

Our forces remained in camp until 4 p. m., when Gen. Hooker moved out on the right, feeling his way cautiously. Gen. McClellan accompanied him for a mile or two. After advancing about three miles, Hooker's advance cavalry came upon a Rebel battery in the woods, which opened upon it with grape and cannister. The infantry and artillery here at once brought up, and at 7 p. m. heavy skirmishing commenced. The Rebel infantry were so near that the first discharge of our artillery swept enemy's position could only be seen by the flashes of musketry and artillery. The Rebels replied very briskly to our attack, the shell and solid shot plow

During the night there was occasional picket firing, and at daylight this morning the fight reopened. Last night it was mainly confined to our right, this morning it is along our whole line, two or three miles in length, and is still going on furi-

It is impossible to learn much about our loss in the prevailing confusion, but it has not yet been heavy. Only a few wounded, thus far, have been brought

back to the hospitals.

Our entire army is near the field, where it can be brought into action within an hour. If it is only the enemy's rear guard which is engaging us, that goard must be very heavy. But all appearances indicate that his entire force is in position for a general en-

eacement.

several field officers. There are reports that Gen. Lee is killed, but I cannot trace them to any trust-

lowing from the battle-field of South Mountain: KERDYSVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 16-11 a. traveling over 1

portion of the battle-field of the 14th on our right. It was strewn with the dead of the enemy where the Rebels had made their determined stand. The wounded of friend and foe had been taken away by us and cared for. I was glad to learn from wounded Rebel prisoners that they received proper surgical guns. Longstreet's men retired step by step to a attention at our hands. Some of their wounded I found along the road in the care of their own Sur- of the hill, and thence refused to budge. A corn- langry.

had counted on either capturing their army or driving go to our rear to assist in taking care of their would not give them the advantage of the woods, Gen. Doubleday's Division, and when Gen. Ricketta's operate with and sustain his attack. In front the wounded who lay in our hospitals.

most of them had been buried already. Of those steel, with which they never pretend to cope. That tied cartridge box. He came out whole. unburied, the following only had anything about fence line was their last hope. Our men still moved them to make known their names: Sergeant Jas. Evans, Co. K, 22d N. Y.; Capt. Daniel E. Pendell, Co. F. do.; privates Alden Whitney, Co. H. do. John Neason, Co. G. do.; Oliver Lackey, Co. B. do.; - Harris, Co. A, 94th N. Y.; Chas. Woodray, Co. C., do.

his men against part of Gen. Doubleday's brigade, after dark.

Jordan, 23d N. C.; Col. Gales, 12th Alabama; Col. of another Rebel regiment.

Gen. Garland was killed in the morning. A Rebel Surgeon assured me that Gen. Longstree

was not killed, as rumored, and the inhabitants of this village say they saw him go through with his sending them in disorder back. They were rallied,

The brigades of Gens. Doubleday and Gibbons, the remnants of them, together with Hatch's and Patrick's, composing King's division, came in for a large share of the battle of South Mountain, day before yesterday. They were on the right, and came into the action in the latter part of the day, almos at sundown, and fought till 8 o'clock. Ricketts's division relieved them, when they finally drove the Rebels from the field, late in the night, leaving the summit of the mountain in our possession.

The number of prisoners that have fallen into ou ands I have no knowledge of, except as I have seen parties of them on the road, under guard, on my march. Independent of the wounded, I have seen upward of four hundred.

Our loss in killed cannot be over 200, and in wounded not over 1,000, and I think those figures

We cannot ascertain how many of his wounded the enemy helped off with him in his retreat. He was not pursued until the next morning after the battle. He had most of the night to get off in. If he took no wounded with him, his loss is probably less than ours, and this would not be surprising owing to advantage of position. He occupied the top of the steep side of the high South Mountain range on both sides of the gap on the Hagerstown Turnpike. The mountain abounds in woods and rocks for hiding places and defenses. The Rebels had only to select their positions. Many of the troops need only expose their heads at the moment of firing.

Our men were obliged to toil up the steep hill, wholly exposed. The encouragement of the almost impregnability of their position, and the terrible disgrace attending a failure to hold it, together with a speech by Gen. Longstreet to his division, in which he fired all their pride and attachment by calling the men "his pets," as we learn from Rebel prisoners and deserters, impelled them to make a hot and stubborn resistance to the determination of our men to make the Rebels take the back track this time.

Rarely happens such a contest as the concludir part of the battle of the 14th inst. It was just twiight, and dusk added to the gathering darkness deepened by the woods. Finally, the opposing forces could see each other only by the light of their fence at the inner edge of the woods, and at the top

The Government having complete control of the road in the operations until they were concluded, for I geons, Rebel Surgeons and nurses being allowed to field and level ground lay behind them. The first and the level ground would give our sturdier men a Division relieved it, he took part with that, begging

The body of the Rebel Col. J. B. Stranges, 19th calf of the leg. The command of the Division de- tions, and wrote a letter to the dying man's mother, ridge, which in front slopes down Va., lay there. His name was marked on his boot-legs. He fell at the head of his regiment, rallying He kept his Division close up to the work until his a Canadian by birth, and among his last words he necting ranges of hills. Behind the darkness, supposed Doubleday was retreating or private, James, resident of Columbia, S. C., and Col. Laughy | wavering. The Rebels rushed on, with a shout of exultation. Gen. Doubleday ordered his men to reserve their fire until they came within a few yards. boxes, etc. They were then ordered to fire, and instantly rose up and poured a terrible volley right into the faces Pennsylvania Reserves and 20th New-York did well little or no ground on our side equal in hight to the

however, and still kept up their fire.

Ricketts's Division finally relieved Doubleday's est in time to save the latter from disaster for want

It would be a week's work to get at the exact los ensteined by each regiment engaged. That soffered by one regiment of Doubleday's Division may serve
as an example. The 95th New York, Major Pye
commanding, reported 258 men the day they went
into the battle, and this morning, the second day after the battle, and this morning, the second day after the battle, and this morning by stragglers coming in—a total of 173 men; lose; killed,
wounded, and missing, 85 men. This regiment has
suffered more severely fban the average, as it was
in the advance, and hotly engaged.

A diposit E. L. Baines, R, 25 Lleat, Besulleu, G, 24 N. Y.,
foot.

N. Y. thigh.
Sert, C. E. Stamp, B, 78 N. Y. John Neason, G, 22 N. Y.
Abrain Kittle, G.
Oliver Lackev, B, B, 22 N. Y.
Weaver, of Canada.

(D. E. Petter, Co. A.
Weaver, of Canada.

(D. E. Stickney, Co. B. J. G. Petter, Co. A.
Willette Showell, Co. F.
John W. Wright, Co.

KILLED OF FOURTEENTH New-YORK.
Nathl. C. Korshaw, Co. K.
Beysan, Co. H.
Beysan, Co. H.
Brita Besulleu, G, 24 N. Y.
Hooker's line, not to the whole field. There was
artillery at all points. Meade gained ground in his
first attack.

Ricketts also went forward through the woeds in
his front, and Doubleday, with his guns, held from
against a heavy cannonade. Meade advancing, finally met a heavy cannonade. Meade advancing, finally met a heavy body of fresh troops thrown suddeuly
and vigorously against him and was driven back
over part of the ground he had just won. Ricketta's
line was at the same hard pressed and became deby one regiment of Doubleday's Division may serve

in the advance, and hotly engaged. The death of Color-Sergeant Charles E. Stamp,
Co. B, 76th New-York, is worth a paragraph. He
was a private in his regiment up to the 28th of Auwas a private in his regiment up to the 28th of Auguet. In the terrible slaughter of that day, near Gainesville, when the whole regiment seemed to be moved down, the color-bearer, and with him the colors, were brought to the ground. Stamp rushed for and rescused the colors amid a storm of bullets and bore them through the rest of the fight. The Colonel immediately promoted him to the rank of Color-Bearer for his good conduct. In the battle of Color-Bearer for his good conduct. In the battle of Ref. 1 are the colors and rescused the colors amid a storm of bullets and bore them through the rest of the fight. The Colonel immediately promoted him to the rank of Color-Bearer for his good conduct. In the battle of Color-Bearer for his good conduct. In the battle of Ref. Viele, D, amputatedJas. Fogarty, I, arm. right arm. onst. In the terrible slaughter of that day, near Color-Rearer for his good conduct. In the battle of last Sunday afternoon, Stamp was proudly bearing his colors in the midst of as thick a shower of the Alva J. Williams, B, amputated T. J. Clements, E, head, alight. enemy's balls as he had dared in winning them. The regiment had advanced, but was not prompt enough or fast enough in continuing its advance in the face of such frightful obstacles to suit his heroic daring. He marched firmly forward about a rod in advance of his regiment, and, driving his flag-staff down into the earth, he cried, "There, come up to that!" But

he made too good a mark. He was instantly killed by a bullet piercing his forehead.

Another honorable name in the ranks is that of Winfield Scott Carr, a mere boy, not eighteen, in the 56th Pennsylvania, who was engaged in one of those unequal disastrous fights in the last of August. Night had overtaken his regiment, still unwilling to David Cancer, by Serge David Chil. H. Senfield.

Serge David Clil. H. give way. A movement of the enemy brought the colors of a regiment with their bearer in sight. "There's a d—d Rebel," cried the boy, and, the deliberate aim, shot the color-bearer dead on the spot. His Colonel made him Corporal for his gal-Michael Rief, F. B. Clark, C.

I saw but very few of our dead on the field. The chance to run them down and give them the cold a little ammunition here and there to recruit his emp. ports, and an effort to be made to carry the hights

General of the First Brigade of that Division. In sion. Weaver's death-hour coming, Capt. Halstead of the Rebel army. The ground is peculiar. the very outset, Gen. Hatch was wounded in the waited upon him, took his last messages and direc- The Rebel line was formed on a crescent-shaped ammunition was almost exhausted. He then said, sorrowfully, "I heard of the Rebellion, and I Rebel forces lay in uneven and strong positions, made his men stop firing a moment. The enemy took the bait, thought they had beaten, and, in the He came from Canada to fight for the Union as a on the flanks. Antietam Creek, a stream too deep

scores of muskets, not fit for our service, cartridge assault.

The sharp-shooters are spoken well of, and the

Your correspondent appends the following list of killed and wounded in the battle of South Mountain:

H. Coles, G. 20 N. Y., leg. Jacob J. Rose, F. 25 N. Y., mi S. Sickles, K. 30 N.Y., sk'ider. ing and probable with

right arm. WOUNDED OF FOURTEENTH N. Y.

Sgt. Sand. Ludlam, H, hand. Jas. Lud, D, chest Moses Messanger, B, leg. Barney Marguisse

Frede Theis, H. 7 Wist, arm. F. Jones, C. 7 Wist, Inget.
Class, R. Kay, G. 2 S. S., thumb Sgt. John Trame. A, 56 Pa.
J. W. Trice, B.
Abram L. Clock, G.
Sergt, David Gill, H.
Baulei Cancey, I.
George Fox, D.
John B. Feters, thumb lost.
Corp. J. S. Gilian, E. stomach, Park Knowles, C, wrist.
James Edwards, E. hand.
WOUNDED OF TWENTY-FOURTH S. Y.
S. I. Beldets, G.

F. Coates, abdomen.
F. Berrand, F.
A. Bailey, A, leg.
F. Weaver, A, cheet.

asting from daylight till dark, and closis ecisive result. The whole forces of McCl Lee were engaged for fourteen hours. Two hundred thousand men have fought with the utm determination on both sides. Neither can claim plete victory, but McClellan has partially carried the Rebel position, holding most favorable gre for renewing the attack, and holding all the gre which was gained at any time during the fight.

All our own dead and wounded, and many of the

nemy's, are in our bands.

On the left of the Rebel position, Hooker, Sur and Franklin have crossed Antietam Creek, and have driven the enemy from the ground they chose to cover their flanks in front of our batteries, and tropps have steadily advanced and occupy to-night range of hills considerably beyond those first taken. On the Rebel right, they have lost the bridge over the creek, which was carried after a hard fight, and

The result of the day's fight, therefore, is that the Rebels have everywhere lost ground, their position contracted, both flanks attacked with and their rear and only line of retreat seriously

Burnside has crossed with all his forces.

After the brilliant victory on Sunday at South Mountain, near Middletown, McClellan pushed his army rapidly forward, sending cavalry and artillery out on the Hagerstown road, Burnside through Fox Gap to the Sharpsburg road, and the rest of his forces through Boonsborough to Keedysville, and

thence toward Sharpsburg.

On the crest of the hill this side of Sharps the enemy were discovered in great force. Their d been brought down from Hagerston from Harper's Ferry, and part of the army held in Virginia as reserve. Lee, Jackson, Longstreet, Hill, and all the best Generals left with them were there, and with all of their best troops.

Except occasional artillery contests, the armies seed each other in quiet during the rest on Mo On Tuesday there was no movement on our side till toward night. The Rebels had kept batteries in position, but their infantry was withdrawn from iew, and it was still uncertain whether they were etreating or re-enforcing.

About 4 in the afternoon of Taesday Hooker was ordered to cross Antietam Creek, at the upper ford on the right, with his whole corps, attack the enemy's left and occupy a position on their flank. He crossed without opposition, sent forward cavalry skirmishers who were speedily driven back, and then, advancing with his whole force about 6, took possession of strong ground, close to the Rebel's left, and immediately became engaged with artillery and infantry. Darkness ended the fight with slight loss on either side, Hooker carrying and holding the woods from which the enemy's fire first came.

There were constant alarms during the night, the bostile pickets being close to each other all along the line. Early in the evening the Rebels took to fighting among themselves, and several heavy volleys were delivered there before they discover

At daybreak the fight was renewed suddenly and rehemently, both sides opening fire together. The ine before had disclosed that they were in great force on the right, and word had been cent to Mc-Clellan to advance Sumner's corps during the night. It did not arrive on the field till 9 in the morning.

McClellan's plan of battle was briefly as follower Hooker was to cross the creek on the right, as before In the battle of Sunday evening he fought with stated; Sumner, Frankliff, and Manefield to cobatteries were to push forward with infantry supon the left. Barnside was to cross the creek by the One other good example: A man by the name of bridge, and attack the Rebel right, moving on forward, until the forces came into very close prox- Weaver, of what regiment I do not know, but of Sharpsburg also, which was in their rear, and thus the same division, was mortally wounded. Capt. cut off their retreat. Porter and Sykes were held Gen. King was absent, sick, and his Division went Halsted, Chief of Gen. Doubleday's Staff, was up in reserve. The plan, if successful, must result not into the fight under command of Gen. Hatch, the all that night, attending to the wounded of his divi-

> to be forded except in very faw places sweeps by The flying Rebels left nothing behind but a few the base of their position and protected it

McClellan's forces were first formed in front, afterward thrown to the right and left. There is Rebel position.

Hooker sustained, unaided, the attack on the Rebel left force nearly four bours. His line had Col. Wm. P. Wsinwright, Capt. Kelley, E. & Ill., badly wounded.
Lieut. W. A. Fennoyer, A. Lieut. Dank Burgey, I, 8 Ill., head.
Lieut. S. C. Mackey, M. Y., arm.
Adjuvent E. L. Barnes, K, 25
Lieut. Beanleu, G, 24 N. Y., K. Y., Lieut. Barnes, K, 25
Lieut. Barnes, K, 25
Lieut. Beanleu, G, 24 N. Y., Brooker's line, not to the whole field. There was

he was at the same hard pressed and became de-Mansfield, who had come over the creek the night before, was ordered into the woods Ricketts's support, and Hartsuff's Brigade, part of Doubleday's command, was sent to sustain Meade. Mansfield took the greatest part of his troops to Ricketts's help, but they were unable to extend their line, and in the effort to push forward his men. Gen. Mansfield was mortally wounded. Gen. Hartsuff advanced to the relief of Meade with the 19th and 13th Massachusetts and another regiment. The Pennsylvania troops were retiring in haste and some confusion. Hartsuff seized a bridge in front of the field over which the Rebels were pressing, and held it in splendid style for more than half an hour against a greatly superior attack. His men behaved most gallantly, standing on this exposed ground firing steadily and never wavering once.

Gen. Hartsuff was very soon severely won His troops retained their position, and finally, by the precision and rapidity of their fire, compelling the enemy to retreat instantly, advanced in pursuit, while they had been engaged. Hooker ordered up Crawford's and Gordon's brigades to their support. Hartsuff retained the advance, and Crawford and Gordon followed in support. A Rebel battery on the right, which had been most annoying by an enfilading fire, was about the same time silenced by Doubleday's guns, and Hooker ordered his whole line forward

The Rebels were driven through the corn field again into the woods beyond where they could not easily be dislodged without artillery. Gen. Hooker,

See Eighth Page.